FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1838.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
during the year of subscription; or
the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
continued till forbid, and charged

to the Editor must be post paid.

Aaron Burr.

CEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's
of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838;
Annual for 1838; The Christian Keep-
8; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from
The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life
kwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Fam-
&c.

E. J. HALE.

26.

Notice.

ber Term, of the Court of Pleas and
Sessions held for Cumberland Coun-
scriber qualified as Administrator on
f the late Jenney Shaw, dec'd, of said
hereby notifies those indebted to said
ake immediate payment, and those
s against the same to present them,
ested, for payment, within the time
y law, or this notice will be plead in
ery.

MALCOM SHAW, Adm'r.
8, 1837. 73-3t.

T NORTH AND SOUTH

PRESS LINE.

nter Arrangement.

, Wilmington, and Charleston.
NE, while it avoids the dangers of the
and the fatigue of 300 miles of *Staging*,
traveller a route, which for SPEED,
COMFORT, and ŒCONOMY, is not

GOING SOUTH.

oute, Passengers who leave Baltimore
and Friday, via the Chesapeake Bay
Portsmouth Railroad or via Washing-
e Fredericksburg, Richmond and Po-
ilroads to Blakely, will reach Halifax
nings of the next days, viz. Tuesday
y. From Halifax they will be imme-
by Post Coaches and Railroad, to
, where they will arrive on Thursday
y mornings, (having slept at South
the preceding nights,)—thence, after
day, to Charleston, in from 12 to 16
e, by Railroad, to Augusta.
ring Baltimore or Washington City on
via Fredericksburg, Richmond and
Railroads to Blakely, Passengers will
alifax on Thursday evening, at Wil-
urday morning, and leave for Charles-
day.

GOING NORTH.

arleston every Sunday and Tuesday,
each Wilmington the following morn-
fast. Leave Wilmington at 12 o'clock,
oad and Post Coaches arrive at Hali-
evenings of the next days, viz. Tues-
hursday. Sleep at Halifax, and the
g proceed North via the Petersburg,
nd Fredericksburg Railroads.
ave Wilmington on Friday, arrive at
urday, and the next morning, via the
Railroad and Bay Boats, or the Peters-
mond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

ECAPITULATION.

GOING SOUTH.
LEAVE

of	arrive at	Arrive at	Arrive at
n city,	Halifax,	Wilmington	Charlest'n
	Tuesday	Thursday,	Friday,
	Thurs'd,	Saturday,	Tuesday,
	Saturd.	Monday,	Tuesday.

GOING NORTH.

Arrive at	Arrive at
Wilmington	Halifax
Monday,	Tuesday,
Wednesday,	Thursday,
n Friday,	Saturday.

Portsmouth Cars run daily. The Pa-
ars on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday,
☞ *See the following Advertisement*
ers will observe that on this Route, via
eake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Rail-
one night sleep is lost between New York
a; *or* via Petersburg, *only one night* be-
mond and Augusta.
ches are new, the Horses fresh and well
e Drivers sober and skilful, and the fare
modations good. The new, beautiful,
Steamboat

RTH CAROLINA,

ornelius Vanderbilt, Esq. of New York,
mpany, has just been added to the line
Wilmington and Charleston.
no expense has been spared to render
mfortable and safe.
ice W. & R. Railroad Company,
ilmington, N. C. Dec. 14th, 1837.

MINGTON & RALEIGH
RAIL ROAD,
PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

ELLERS are informed that an Engine
ecting from the North and South, with
ington Rail Road Company's Line of
aves Blakely every Sunday, Monday,
y, and Friday, and always arrives in
tersburg to connect with the daily lines
Roads and Steamboats passing through
, Washington, Baltimore, &c. This line
tersburg for the South on Tuesdays,
, and Saturdays, in time to connect
Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line

ers may rely upon finding on this Line
nd experienced Engineers, attentive
of Train, and comfortable Coaches.
urg, December 15, 1837 73-tf

Notice.

Subscriber has taken an Office on the
th side of Person street, near Liberty
here "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY
CANELES" may be had by wholesale
l.

The highest market price given for

24, 1837. DUNCAN SMITH.
64 2m.

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE next term will commence on the 1st. Jan. 1838. In this School will be taught, all the higher branches that are usually taught in any of the high Schools. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished and efficient French Lady. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the same house where the School is.

December 26. 73 4t.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on the 15th of January.

Terms for the usual English studies, $17 50
Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Instruction in the French Language given by a native of France, for $3 per month.

Great care is taken to teach the young Ladies to *think*, and to make them thorough scholars, and useful members of society. They are *first* made well acquainted with Spelling, Grammer, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Writing—and are *then* taught Rhetoric, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that great attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils, both in and out of the School.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families.

Vacations correspond with those in the Male Academy.

Hillsborough, Dec. 24, 1837. 73-3w

Select Preparatory School,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, wishing to confine himself to a smaller number of Pupils than hitherto, proposes opening a limited PRIVATE SCHOOL,—number of boys not exceeding twenty; course of Instruction preparatory to College. Tuition $15 50 per Session.

The First Session will commence on the 16th of January, and end on the 15th of June. The Second Session will commence on the 1st of July, and end on the 1st of December.

WM. H. HOOPER.

December 20, 1837. 73-4w

To Families.

JUST received and for sale by E. J. Hale 'THE FAMILY PREACHER,' or domestic duties illustrated and enforced, in eight Discourses, by Rev. R W Bailey

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

From the Christian Mirror —"Few men are better qualified than Mr Bailey to treat of the topics discussed in this volume. Having had, in his family and in his own, much experience of the blessings of domestic concord, and much practical knowledge of the means, by which it is preserved, he is well fitted to give instruction on the subject. And though he no where alludes to his own experience, yet we doubt not that in drawing a portrait of that "prudent wife, who is from the Lord," he was assisted by his recollections of his own now sainted companion, than whom he could have chosen no better model. There are parts of these discourses, which scarcely fall behind the best passages of Dr. Hunter. It is an excellent book, and no family will have cause to regret adding it to their domestic library."

From the Charleston Observer.—"The separate and mutual duties of husband and wife, parents and children, masters and servants, are here presented in an attractive form—illustrated by appropriate examples and enforced by divine authority: and however most families may suppose that they understand these duties, they may yet find, in this little work, lessons from which much profit may be derived. We, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers."

From the Presbyterian —"These Discourses were preached in the course of the Author's ministry, and carry within them their pulpit style.—They comprise a large amount of valuable practical remarks, in an easy and flowing style, and well adapted to do good."

From the Watchman of the South —"This is a neat volume, written in a beautiful style. The Author is extensively known as an evangelical and able preacher."

From the Saratoga Sentinel.—"Mr. Bailey's character as an Author is already favorably known.—As a writer, for classical purity, force and perspicuity, he deservedly holds a high standing, and we wish the volume in question were owned and read by every family among us."

SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26. 73tf.

WILMINGTON
Saddlery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers are continually receiving additions to their extensive Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Harness, Trunks, Collars, &c. &c. from their Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., which enables them to furnish all kinds of work in the line as cheap as at any similar establishment in the Country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, formerly occupied by JOHN A. TAYLOR, 3 doors East of the Court House in Market Street.

HOTCHKISS & MIX.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 21. 73-6w.

N. B. Particular attention paid to ordered work and repairing. A fine lot of Couch and gig Lamps, just received as above and for sale very low.

H. & M.

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy ALBERT, who made his escape from the Jail of Marlborough District, S. C. on the 22d inst. Albert is about 25 years of age, six feet high, slender built, thin visage, dark complexion, and of forward and confidential address. He belongs to Mr. Alexander Townsend, late of Robeson County, N. C. who resides between Lumberton, N C and Harllesville, S. C, where it is supposed he may lurk. Albert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while out before he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville with a waggon whip in day time.

☞ TOWNSEND, *Sheriff M D.*

Bennettsville, S. C, Dec. 25, 1837. 73t1Ap'l

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

ANSON HOTEL,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them.

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. Monroe, for purposes therein named, the Subscriber will, on the 10th day of February next, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, sell at Public Sale, on a credit of twelve months,

THREE LOTS,

In Carthage, including the comfortable and convenient Store House at the South East corner of the Public Square. Also, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, on Wet Creek, about 17 miles So. West from Carthage, where the said Monroe resides, on which is a very comfortable Dwelling, Store House and Out Houses, principally, or all framed buildings, and a valuable TAN YARD.

This Land lies in a healthy section of country, is watered by several valuable Springs and is a desirable stand for a Country Store.

CORN'S DOWD, Jr., Trustee.

December 16, 1837. 73-6t.

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by

H. LEETE.

December 11, 1837.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, 1837. tf.

Due Notice.

NOTICE is hereby again given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John M. Dobbin, dec'd, that further indulgence cannot be granted; and that all accounts unsettled on the first of February, 1838, will *necessarily* be placed in the hands of the officers of the law.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

December 16, 1837. 72t1F.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by J. W. Weisiger, on the 28th day of September, 1837, for purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 27th day of January, 1838, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

A Dwelling House and Lot,

With convenient out-Houses, situated on Hay Mount, adjoining the residences of Samuel Mims and Geo. W. McDonald, and at present occupied by the said J. W. Weisiger. The lot contains 7¼ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES G. COOK, Trustee.

December 18, 1837. 72-6w

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Male Academy are desirous of obtaining the services of an individual, to take charge of a School, in which all the minor branches of education are to be attended to; as also, those preparatory for a Collegiate Course, the Mathematics, Greek, and Latin, &c. Applicants will please communicate immediately with the President of the Board, and send in references as to qualification.

By order of the Board.

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Pittsborough, Dec. 16, 1837. 72 t15Jan.

U. States Arsenal,

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 19, 1837.

THE Undersigned will take as Apprentices four well grown and intelligent white boys, two to the Carpenter's or Joiner's business and two to the Stone Cutter's or Mason's business. They pledge themselves to use their best exertions to instruct them in the different mechanical branches above alluded to.

GEO. S. HODGES,
WILL'M BELL.

72-3t]

OYSTER
AND EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an

Oyster and Eating House,

On Person street, a few doors below the Cape Fear Bank, where may be had, on the shortest notice, at all times of the day and until 12 o'clock at night, RELISHES AND REFRESHMENTS of all kinds that the market affords. He has made arrangements in Wilmington, to be furnished with OYSTERS, on the arrival of the Steamboats, and will be prepared to furnish them to his customers either FRIED, STEWED, ROASTED, OR in the SHELL.

His BAR will at all times be furnished with the best Liquors and Wines. He trusts that his attention will secure for him a liberal share of patronage.

FRANCIS MONTFARING.

December 20, 1837. 72-3t.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber near Cussetah, in Chambers County, Alabama, a negro man named JACOB, about 25 years of age, dark complexion, large eyes, very tall, rather inclined to be pigeon toed, speaks slow when spoken to. I am apprehensive said negro left with a view of trying to get back to North Carolina, Duplin County. He was purchased by David H. Middleton, of Alabama, about 2 months ago. Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in jail, will be handsomely rewarded, together with all expenses paid.

DAVID H. MIDDLETON,
By W. W. BLACKMAN

November 18. 72-3w.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; the right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*;—it is [illegible] unnecessary to enumerate further.

J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 18.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WALL presented the petition of 115 ladies of Gloucester, New Jersey, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. KING called for the question on its reception.

Mr. GRUNDY moved to lay that question on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, who said it was manifest that this subject was extending itself in the public mind, and was exciting more and more attention. His own opinion as to the expediency of any legislation on the object prayed for was well known. He thought Congress ought not to do what was asked by the petitioners. But his main object in rising was to ask the Senator from New Jersey, or Senators from other quarters, where this subject was agitated, whether it was confined to the object of abolishing slavery in the District, exclusively, or was extended to other objects; whether, in short, large numbers who had signed petitions for the abolition of slavery here, had not been induced to do so by the notion that the right of petition had been assailed, and with a view to assert what they believed to be their constitutional right. Mr. C. thought it became the Senate to consider well whether the course heretofore pursued in not receiving the petitions was the best one; and whether, on the contrary, the course formerly proposed by an ex Senator from Va (Mr. TYLER,) would not be best to satisfy and calm the public mind; which course was, to refer the petitions to the Committee for the District, or to some other committee, and obtain from them a report deliberately and fully discussing the whole subject, which might be sent forth to satisfy the public mind, and prevent any future interference on the subject. It was well worthy of consideration, even at this late day, whether this course was not best calculated to calm the public mind.

Mr. WALL said, that unquestionably the excitement on this subject was greatly on the increase in the State of New Jersey, not in consequence of sympathy with the abolitionists in their main design, but because the People believed that the right of petition had been assailed. Mr. W. was fully of the opinion that if these petitions should be received, be referred to the Committee for the District, and if a report on the subject from that committee should be laid before the American people, these petitions would cease to be sent here. The People at large had no disposition to interfere with the rights of the different States on this subject; their petitions related only to this District. Mr. W. would be happy if the suggestion of Mr. CLAY should meet the approbation of those gentlemen who differed with Mr. W. on this subject. In that case the Senate would be no more importuned by his constituents.

Mr. CALHOUN said he did not believe that such a measure would have any effect to stop these petitions. We might as well attempt to stop a northwester with a straw. The cause which produced them lay deep, in a spirit of fanaticism, which disregarded Constitution, law, and every thing else. There was but one mode of preventing them, which was to meet them at the doors and keep them out. Mr. C. would yield them nothing; they were interfering with what they had no right to touch; and this was but a preliminary step to something more; and if one point was yielded, they would grasp at the whole. Mr. C. was in favor of no compromise; on the contrary, he would meet them with a joint rule of both Houses, making it out of order to present such petitions. He hoped gentlemen would yield nothing. This was a question, and perhaps the only question, that could destroy the Union. The great mass of the People who were engaged in their private pursuits were sound on this subject; but the rising generation was imbued with a spirit utterly inconsistent with the security of Southern rights. The progress of this spirit must be arrested, and arrested early. Mr. C. hoped the motion of Mr. GRUNDY would prevail.

Mr. SWIFT said he had been entrusted with various memorials of a similar character to this; and he therefore felt called on to say a few words. When these petitions were referred, as was the former practice, to the Committee for the District, there was very little excitement on the subject. There was a great difference of opinion on the subject, some thinking that slavery in the District ought to be abolished by Congress, and others thinking differently; but from the moment that the petitions were refused, to the present time, the excitement had been continually increasing. And the petitioners were not the miserable fanatics which the Senator from South Carolina supposed; they were among the most intelligent and respectable of the community; and the Legislature of Vermont had adopted resolutions on this subject, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to urge the subject on the consideration of Congress.

[Mr. CUTHBERT asked whether the Legislature asked Congress to indulge the full right of petition, or to abolish slavery in the District]

Mr. S. resumed The Legislature had asserted the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District; but Mr. S. firmly believed that if the petitions had been referred to the District Committee, as formerly, for them to report upon them, it would, in a great measure, have allayed the excitement. The most of the petitioners were not those generally called abolitionists; and they would have probably had no feelings on the subject if the former course of referring the petitions had been pursued. Neither was it a question of party in Vermont; but men of all parties were engaged on the subject, and on this subject they could unite. Mr. S. hoped the suggestion of Mr. CLAY would prevail.

Mr. ROANE, of Virginia, said, that warm, ardent, and strong, as were all his feelings, and fixed as was his opinion on this subject, he should perhaps not have opened his lips on the present most unexpected occasion, but for the relation he happens to bear towards the Committee for the District of Columbia, to which it is proposed to refer this whole subject. It is one of vast importance, involving the dearest rights and interests of millions of our citizens, and perhaps the Union of these States. A committee, raised to take charge of the local concerns of the people of this District is not, I humbly apprehend, the suitable committee for such a subject. That committee was not constituted with reference to questions of such magnitude and extensive bearings; and I do trust that, should this body unfortunately agree to receive and refer these petitions, with a view, as we are informed, to have a calm, deliberate, and full discussion of their merits, they will send them to some other committee—nay, raise a special committee, composed of gentlemen who have the talent and the taste for such discussion; for I say on this occasion to say that, neither in committee nor elsewhere, will I ever consent to argue and discuss the *merits* of this tender and vital question. No, sir; when my life and my property are assailed, I protect them not by argument and discussion.

Sir, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) has asked whether the multiplication of these petitions in the North, and the spread of fanatical [illegible] prompts them, is not mainly attributable to relief, on the part of the people there, that the right of petition had been invaded [illegible] tion which this body has given to them [illegible] two years? He has been answered in the affirmative by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. SWIFT,) and it is utterly denied that fanaticism exists in any part of the spirit which actuates our Northern brethren, in thus eternally stirring a question which they must know is *vital* to us of the South. Oh no—it is not fanaticism, it is not humanity, it is not philanthropy, but it is *patriotism!* It is only to assert and maintain inviolate the great right of petition! I perceive, sir, that one of the petitions presented this morning is signed by, I think, one hundred and eleven women. Allow me to ask when before, on what other occasion, on what other great question, have the females thought it their imperious duty to step forth as the asserters and champions of the great right of petition. Allow me to believe, sir, that such a motive constituted no part of their feelings, never for one moment entered into their brain; no, sir, it is the *false* fire of philanthropy, so easily kindled in their warm and tender hearts, and too easily fanned into flame by fanatical, vile, and designing men.

No man, sir, in this wide extended empire, more dearly loves, or would more sacredly guard, than I, the great, the inestimable right of petition, as asserted and practised in England, and thence engrafted into our *written* Constitution; but, like all other good things, *it* is liable to abuse, and has *its* limits; and I for one am bold to say, that the subject now before the Senate presents a limit to this right. The People have a right peaceably to assemble and petition—for what? To take away my right to enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" No, sir; but to redress grievances; grievances to which the law-making power can apply a remedy or corrective. The petitions must not only be sent to a tribunal competent to hear them, but must relate to a subject on which that tribunal can legally and authoritatively act. Sir, the People are occluded; they have occluded themselves; they are occluded by the sacred compromises of the Constitution—the charter of all their rights—from bringing this subject before Congress in any manner whatever as one of ordinary legislation. It is in vain to say that this right of petition has no limits. We have been told this morning, that *we* are the servants of the People; yet we—this Senate, requires that every petition which is offered to it, shall be respectful in its language, and decorous in its form. This, sir, is a limit; and one liable to abuse; and why not, I seek to know, require that they shall also be pertinent in their *matter* and legitimate in their *object?*

I ask gentlemen who are so sensitive in their feelings, and so latitudinous in their notions, about the right of petition, what they would do if a "*respectful*" petition was presented to the Senate, praying them to pass a *law*, directing that, in future, each one of our twenty-six sovereign States should have on this floor but *one*, instead of two Senators, as *guaranteed*, ay, *compromised*, by the Constitution? Is there a member here who would not scout from this chamber such a petition, as going far beyond any thing contemplated by the terms or spirit of our association? The right of petition, as secured by the Constitution, was intended to redress all grievances within the pale of the law and the Constitution, but not to subvert either.

We are told, sir, that these petitions only relate to the District of Columbia. Who, sir, that has at all looked at passing events can for a moment believe this statement? Who can believe that the humanity, the philanthropy, or the *patriotism* of our Northern brethren can be suited by emancipating the few slaves who inhabit this ten miles square? No, sir, this nondescript District of Columbia, because of some plausible constructions given to certain equivocal expressions about the "*exclusive* jurisdiction of Congress," has been adroitly made the nucleus around which the abolitionists are to rally their forces for a concentrated movement on the States. It is here, sir, in this District, that they wish to enter the wedge, with which they would rend asunder this great and glorious Union.

Sir, said Mr. R. we have been told by the Senator from Vermont that, on this question, there is no division of sentiment in his State; that on this only question, all parties in politics, and all sects in religion, come together and agree. Sir, let me inform that Senator, and the whole North, that the entire country south of the Potomac, without any regard whatever to party, or any thing else, is as firmly united as can possibly be the people of Vermont, and will boldly face and defy the storm of abolition, come when and whence it may. Gentlemen may talk as they will about the right of petition, and all that, but the very fact which the Senator from Vermont had stated, proves incontrovertibly to my mind, that this question is solely and wholly one of power and aggrandizement; to which politics, religion, morality, and patriotism are all subservient; I repeat, sir, that it is a struggle for power—I cannot view it otherwise. I did not intend or expect to have said so much.

Mr. PRENTISS said that he entirely concurred in the representation which his colleague had made in relation to the state of public opinion in Vermont. He had no doubt that the public mind had become much more agitated, and that the number of those disposed to favor the views of the petitioners had greatly increased within a year or two past; and he had as little doubt that the increased excitement on the subject, and consequent accession of strength to the abolitionists, as they were called, had arisen, in no inconsiderable degree, from the course which had been pursued in this and the other House in relation to the petitions which had been presented to Congress.

Mr. NILES gave the history of the progress of these petitions in the Senate since he became a member. During the first session they were not acted upon, and, as he thought, very properly, because they were then connected with political considerations; but they were received with respect, and laid on the table. Since that time, though the objection to acting upon them had been removed, the standing question, on motion, whatever it might be, was laid on the table, without the petitions, which amounted, in fact, to a rejection of the petitions. The excitement, however, was increasing very fast, and something, he thought, ought to be done in Congress to allay it. He was understood to be in favor of Mr. Clay's proposition for this purpose.

Mr. STRANGE expressed his regret that this discussion had arisen: he regretted, also, to hear it asserted that the abolition principle had extended itself: but he thought that that circumstance was no sufficient reason for receiving the petitions in question. It might be, as it had been asserted, that those who were not fanatics favored those principles, but for his part he maintained that the whole of the agitation proceeded from the mere spirit of fanaticism. As to the constitutional right alleged to exist, it had not fallen under his observation, upon a close examination of the Constitution. [Mr. S. here cited the constitutional provision, "Congress shall pass no law," &c.]

This part of the Constitution (Mr. S. maintained) was not at all violated by the disposition made of these petitions. Congress was left free as to all petitions when presented. It had an undoubted right to exercise its discretion upon the merits of all petitions. It would be merely farcical to receive the petitions, or to inquire whether their prayer should be granted; for there did not exist a single individual in Congress who was prepared to grant the prayer of these petitioners. No benefit, therefore, whatever could result; whereas, great evils would flow from the agitation of the question consequent upon their reception. A great proportion of Southern People are excited dangerously and fatally; thoughts are raised which otherwise would never be entertained in the South. With these views, he should renew the motion to lay upon the table.

Several Senators intimating a desire to speak,

Mr. STRANGE withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. DAVIS took this occasion to repeat an observation made by him two years ago, viz. "If you wish to make abolitionists, then only continue to pursue the course you have hitherto pursued." No course, in his opinion, could be more surely calculated to increase the excitement already existing than the rejection of these petitions. How the question of laying these petitions on the table on the objection of any member, had crept into the Senate, he (Mr. D) could not conceive. To him it, however, was the same thing, whether these petitions were laid on the table, or whether they were merely received, and then rejected; it was in either way tantamount to a total rejection: it was an infraction of the sacred right of petition. He (Mr. D.) did not doubt that this attack on the right of petition had multiplied greatly the number of petitioners. To call them all fanatics was most unjust; they were irritated on to petition by the violation of their rights of petitioning. Before war was made by Congress on the right of petitioning, this excitement was not in existence; it had been raised and created by the opposition, by the resistance, and by the particular and invidious discrimination made with respect to these petitions. So long as petitioners were treated respectfully, no excitement had prevailed. Change, therefore, your course, said Mr. D., to the petitioners, receive their petitions, and the excitement will be allayed.

As to the merits of this matter, no doubt Southern gentlemen have come to their conclusions that the petitioners have no right to come here, in a manner satisfactory to themselves; but if this be true, he would ask, would it not be most expedient to meet them *in limine*, at once, and say that they have no right, or else to give their prayer due consideration, and give at least some reasons, if there exist any, against the right which they claim? They believe that Congress has the power and control over this subject in this District; and, if it be so, where is the impropriety in their coming here? Be their opinion right or wrong, it is their opinion and belief that Congress has the right and the power and the duty of controlling this matter in this District.

Their prayer is reasonable, temperate, and just; it is two-fold, 1st, abolish slavery in this District, or, if not, pass at least laws to regulate in a better manner the slave trade in this District. They disavow the intention of interfering with slavery in any of the States. Such a principle is deliberately avowed in the resolutions of most, if not all, the Abolition Societies in the North. They have no purpose of interfering with the rights of the South. The documents they have published to the world prove this. If their proceedings agitate the minds of Southern gentlemen, that is their own fault; it is because they choose rather to interfere with the Abolition Societies, and not that the Abolition Societies interfere with them. But let us grant even that the Constitution is totally silent as to the right of petition, yet who is there can doubt the right? It is a solecism in terms; it would be absurb to suppose that the petitioners have not a right to come before the Government and demand their rights. Government is the servant of the People, and it is its business to attend to the prayers and demands of the People, its masters.

No case can be supposed to justify the rejection of the right of petitioning. If men petition for only two Senators, as the Senator from Virginia (Mr. RIVES) has supposed a case, why, let them do so? The right is not to be put down on supposed cases of abusing it. The member from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) says, will you deliberate where your mind is made up? He (Mr. DAVIS) would immediately answer "yes!" It is due to the country to meet this subject with deliberation, and to send forth the reasons of our rejection of the prayer of two-thirds of the population. But how can you do this, if you refuse to deliberate at all upon the subject? The course Congress had hitherto pursued had created alarm and augmented excitement.

Mr. KING, in reply, observed that, on a former occasion, he had been in favor of receiving these petitions; he would now state his reasons for such a course. He considered them as coming from a set of miserable fanatics, operating on the weak minds of weak women in the North; and he was unwilling to assist such a miserable set to extend their operations by giving them so much importance as rejecting their petitions. Their petitions were consequently received, were referred, and they slumbered in the committee rooms, and were never more heard of. But now he (Mr. K.) was sorry to find gentlemen coming forward and telling Congress that these petitions, tending to the dissolution of the Union, ought to be received by the Senate. What advantage could arise from sending the petitions to a committee, with an understanding never to act upon them? As long as this matter was confined to a few deluded fanatics all was well. But now the politicians have taken hold of it, those who look to high offices now take up this question as a stepping stone to their ambition.

As to the assertion that the course adopted by Congress in rejecting these petitions had increased the excitement, it appeared not so to him, (Mr. K.;) on the contrary, the petitions then were tenfold more than they are now. While politicians are fomenting agitation on this exciting subject, still the People—the working men—are opposed *in toto* to the schemes of the fanatics.

But if the North will persevere, then we will separate from them. Let them but commence here, and begin in this District, then are the foundations laid of the destruction of the Union. Mr. K. did not wish to excite angry feelings, but he much regretted the member from Kentucky (Mr CLAY) had opposed the laying on the table. He had hoped that the question was here at least forever settled, that no more would have been heard of it; and now he deeply regretted that this discussion had been carried so far.

Mr. DAVIS, in explanation, said he would not suffer himself to be excited by any observations made in reference to himself. He gave way to no one in a desire of maintaining harmony; and his remarks were not made, as imputed to him, in the view of creating discord. He wished the member from Alabama (Mr. KING) was better informed of the great respectability of the petitioners; if he (Mr. K.) could but know the real state of things in the North, he would not speak so contemptuously of the petitioners. As to politicians, Mr. D. maintained that until the question came on *here*, no politics were mixed up with the subject in any way whatever. It was a question of conscience, of morals, of propriety; men of all parties concurred in these petitions; there was no intermixture of interested politicians, as the gentleman had presumed.

Mr. HUBBARD remarked that he was not aware that any petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia had ever originated in that part of New Hampshire where he resided. He was certain that ever since he had been a member of the Senate he had not been called upon to present to the Senate any such memorial. And, since he had been a member of Congress, very few petitions in relation to this subject had been forwarded to him from any section of the State he had the honor, in part, to represent. If such memorials had come hither from New Hampshire, they must have been committed to the care of others. He was assured that the prevailing sentiment with the people of his own State *was, to let this whole matter alone; that it was a subject with which they had no concern; that it was their bounden duty, as good and peaceable citizens, not to interfere with the rights of others;* that they regarded the question of slavery as a sectional, *a local question;* and however much they might regret its existence in any portion of this Union, yet they well knew that its existence was sanctioned by the Constitution of the land; and with the continuation of its existence in those parts of the Confederacy they sanctioned, and they could not, with propriety, make any interference unsolicited and unasked by those whose interests are affected by it. They were the petitioners of his own State; they certainly were, to a great extent, the opinions of the people of New Hampshire.

Mr. RIVES replied to the argument that receiving the petition, and having a report made, would quiet the excitement. Not so; this had been already done two years ago. Then, in the other House, a select committee, composed chiefly of Northern men, had presented an elaborate report, and this had been so far from allaying the excitement, that now gentlemen come forward and tell us that the excitement is increased; therefore it would be perfectly nugatory to go round the same circle again. To him (Mr. R.) it appeared that the most pacificatory course to be pursued was to act as hitherto, and to lay the motion to receive upon the table. This course he had recommended on a former occasion, and he still adhered to that opinion. Mr. R. repelled the idea that this course involved a violation of the right of petitioning It appeared to him that the petitioners would never be satisfied until they got a report in their favor, he should therefore move again to lay on the table, in hopes of silencing forever this ceaseless clamor.

Mr. PRESTON wished to say a single word. Once, perhaps, there was a time when these petitions might have been received; now, however, he thought the time had passed by; it was no longer safe to receive them. It is stated that the excitement has increased. Though the doors of Congress had been thrown open, and they had been heard, yet the fire is spread wider, and is spreading wider and wider. Why so? It is said because the right of petitioning is violated; were it not for this, we are told that the excitement would have died away. But this assertion is in face of the fact that the right of petition was given and secured to the petitioners. We, the South, said at the time, that the concession would lead to more concessions, and so it has proved; the fire is not put out, but is kindled worse and worse. We went as far as we could go, for the sake of peace; we gave an amnesty, we received their petitions, and they are not satisfied. Now we say *"nulla vestigia retrorsum"* we must now go a step further, instead of going backward, and do now, as ought to have been done then, namely, shut altogether the doors of Congress against them. Has the South no sensibilities and prejudices to be considered? Has the North only prejudices, and feelings, and conscience, to be taken into consideration, and have we none? If you consider their views, will you not rouse us? Will you not interfere with them, for fear of irritating them; and shall no such regard be paid to us?

But the period for argument with these people is past. They demand you to adopt their principles and policy. The discussion of these matters was not agreeable to him, (Mr. P.) He thought if Congress does not protect the South, it will be obliged to protect itself. What the South wants is peace; let not this question be let in to light up the torch of discord. Mr. P. said he should not resort to discussion, but to measures, to acts, for the protection of the South. The South must be protected, and he was disposed to do it quietly if possible; but, if not, he would say, with great emphasis, "we will protect ourselves."

Mr. CLAY said he would concur with the Senator from Georgia, if the Senate, by persisting in their past course, could produce the same calmness in the country which it had done among themselves. But it was much more important that the country should be quiet than the Senate. Mr. C. had asked whether the excitement had been increased, and by what causes; with the view to ascertain if any thing could be done by the Senate to allay the excitement, and render the People quiet and happy. The reply was that the excitement was extending, and chiefly by the impression that the great republican right of petition had been assailed, which the petitioners chose to assert, by acting with those with whom they really had no sympathy. Mr. C. preferred that the two classes of petitioners should be separated, to deprive the abolitionists of the advantage of mixing their peculiar objects with other matters.

The petitions, Mr. C. said, were first to be received; but was this all? Was not this understood to imply deliberation on the question. The cold, simple act of reception, followed by an instant rejection, amounted to not receiving, and must give color to the charge that it is a substantial denial of the right of petition. It had been said that this was not a case for argument Not a case for argument! What was it that lay at the very bottom of all our free institutions? Argument, inquiry, reasoning, consideration, deliberation. We were a reasoning people, and it was our greatest boast that we possessed reasoning powers capable of comprehending the various subjects relating to a free Government. Mr. C. thought the best course was to receive these petitions, and refer them to the Committee of the District, to act on them as they pleased; and if the country should not then be quiet, let them make a report, embodying with the argument the various facts relating to the subject, several of which Mr C. enumerated. The consequence of this would be, that those who were described as fanatics would be separated from those who believed that the right of petition had been assailed. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) had stated that this course had been taken in the other House But let it be taken by both Houses of Congress.

Mr. GRUNDY expressed his regret at the views of the Senator from Kentucky. For two years past the Senate had pursued the course of laying the questions relating to these petitions on the table. During that time there had been little or no discussion in that body; and it was the discussion in Congress that was doing more mischief on the subject than any thing else. If the coming in of the petitions was to be prevented, how could it be done? By preserving silence upon them Every time the petitioners observed discussion in Congress, they were encouraged to proceed; but if the Senate persisted in the course to which they had some time adhered, their hopes would be cut off. But if this course were now abandoned, they would say that the Senate had been driven to change their ground, and they would consider it as a gain on their part. And could an abler report be made on the subject by any committee than that by the select committee of which Mr. Pinckney was chairman? And had that produced any effect? Gentlemen said no; the excitement was increasing. And could the Senate produce any effect by a report? No; it would give the petitioners hope that they would finally prevail. Mr. G. would not vote to receive the petitions, because he questioned whether a contrary vote might not abridge the right of petition. But he hoped that for the sake of teaching these people that this subject must not be interfered with, they would be laid on the table.

Mr. CALHOUN said he believed that the course proposed by Mr. Clay was calculated the most of all to produce an excitement. If a single step was yielded, the fanatical spirit would be reanimated with new excitement; and those, therefore, who so yielded, incurred a fearful responsibility. Mr. C. despaired, as far as the Northern part of the country was concerned on the question of abolition. It was interwoven with the political condition of the North, in the nature and state of parties; and it would run, and must run, in that channel, and develope itself in the arduous struggle of the non-slaveholding States for political ascendancy. It was impossible to prevent its having a control over the political parties of the North. In 1823 or '24, Mr. C. had suggested to a Senator, not now present, that the scope of these abolition movements was to give the entire power over slavery to the Government. He, on the contrary, denied that the North were actuated by any such spirit. But Mr. C. knew the North; he had resided there five years. The great mass of Northern people believed that this Southern institution was radically wrong. The result would be this: that abolition efforts would begin with the lowest grades of society, and by gross misrepresentations; but it would go upward and spread; and Mr. C. told that Senator that it would drive men like him out of the councils of the country.

The Senator from Kentucky had insisted that receiving petitions implied considering, discussing, deciding upon them. [illegible] It would interest the [illegible] Congress [illegible] discussion of abolition [illegible] how the North would be affected by it. [illegible] united on this subject. [illegible] keep the South alive. They must [illegible] preserve themselves, for this was a question involving the very existence of the whole race of the South. Their next object was to preserve the Union; and there was no other course for them to do this but by a united and firm resistance to these encroachments, and the earlier the better. For the country was sounder to-day than it would be to-morrow, and delay would leave it to proceed from worse to worse.

Mr. C. expressed these sentiments on no sectional ground; he would prevent, by what he had suggested, the destruction of the Union. The measure proposed by Mr. Clay, he thought, would fail of its object, and he considered the reverse mode the best.

Mr. CLAY said he looked to the whole Union, and not to any one part or section more than another. But he had no such despondencies as the Senator from South Carolina, as to the effects of the slave or any other conceivable question on the Union. He had no fears for the Union; but he had a desire to tranquilize every part, and give no just cause of complaint to any portion. The question was not the same as to slavery in the District and slavery in the States. But what question was that in human affairs, so weak or so strong, that it could not be approached by argument and reason? This country would, in every emergency, appeal to its enlightened judgment, and its spirit of union and harmony, and the appeal would not be unsuccessful. Mr. C. remembered that, when the public mind was sick with discussions on the late war, he had said to an illustrious man, now no more, We must stop this everlasting discussion, this endless diplomacy; let us go to work, and appeal to the valor of our countrymen to sustain us; no other alternative is left us. But he replied, in his calm and dignified way—Mr. Clay, recollect our institutions rest on public opinion, on reasoning and argument.

Mr. Clay had no fear for the Union; and if the Senator from South Carolina would propose a joint resolution of the two Houses, that the man who expressed a doubt in regard to its stability should be immediately called to order and stopped, it would obtain Mr. C's hearty concurrence. The Union would last, he hoped, forever. Mr. C's object was merely to preserve the Union in its true spirit, and separate fanaticism from those who were capable of listening to reason. There would be no loss of ground by arguing; and that cause was a bad one which did not admit of reasoning upon it.

But there was another recommendation to the course which Mr. C. proposed; it would satisfy their own consciences.

Let us show our reasons, (said Mr. C.) and then, if we fail, we shall at least have acquitted ourselves of our duty. The best course was that pursued by the Government down to two years ago, in which these petitions were often sent to the District Committee, and there allowed to sleep; or, as was sometimes done, followed by reports. Let such reports now go to the North; Mr. C. knew sentiments in favor of the Union were not less ardently felt there than elsewhere.

Mr. CALHOUN said there were cases in which reasoning and argument were both absurd and cowardly. If a man should call him a rogue, should he stop to argue the point? There were things which were to be met not with reasoning, but with instant indignation. Suppose a petition were sent here to burn the manufactories of the North, would the Senator stop to reason about such a petition? Or that the property of the rich should be given to the poor; would he reason about that?

The petitions proposed abolition in the District of Columbia; but on what ground? That Congress were bound to entertain discussion on the subject, and to decide one way or the other. But if they were bound to do so in regard to the District, Mr C would ask the Senator if the same rule would not hold in reference to the States. Were they bound to receive petitions for abolition in the States? [Mr C. waited for a reply.] If not, he resumed, then the right did not exist at all. The universal sentiment with the abolitionists was, that abolition in the District was the first step to abolition in the States. Every abolitionist would say so. The first step would be in the District; the next would be to destroy the trade between the States, making the slaves serfs to the soil; and then an attempt would be made to abolish slavery in the States. What, then, would be the situation of the South? Congress would then discuss their right to property guarantied to them by the Constitution; and the Southern man who would permit it thus to be drawn into discussion, sacrificed the rights of the South. Mr. C. was in favor of the Union as much as others; but unlike the Senator from Kentucky, he was not in favor of silence when he saw danger approaching. To discern and to announce it was the best way to avoid it. The North were not well informed on this subject, and in this respect Mr. C pitied the condition of the North more than of the South.

Mr CLAY remarked, in reply, that the Senator had put extreme cases. He might just as well have supposed the abolition of the Christian religion as the abolition of slavery out of the District. But did he not see that his argument went against all petitions, as much as Mr CLAY's was in favor of receiving all without distinction? The power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District was believed to exist, and Congress had determined, by their action, that it was right to receive petitions on the subject. Was that to be confounded with a case where Congress had certainly no power?

Mr. C regretted that they could not agree; his object was to discover a healing measure, and he thought his course the true one.

Mr. CUTHBERT replied to the argument of Mr. CLAY, that it would be the simplest method to allay this excitement, by receiving the petitions and giving them consideration; and maintained that that argument was to be deprecated, for it would cause debate, and raise up a fury of discussion. Argument (said Mr. C.) teaches what it is intended to allay. He solemnly appealed to the Senator from Kentucky to maintain his character of peace-maker; in former situations he (Mr. CLAY) had been obliged to relent the severity of his principles, and to compromise with the South; having first been a grand disturber in his manufacturing zeal, he had been forced to become a grand pacificator; he begged him (Mr. CLAY) not to depart now from the principle of pacification.

Mr. WALL having introduced the memorial, would say a few words on the subject before the question to lay on the table was put. Mr. W. then proceeded to vindicate the character of the petitioners. They were not, he observed, fanatics; they were reasonable, sensible and temperate men; and though he (Mr. W.) did not agree with them, and though he was ready to say that the prayer of the petition ought to be rejected, yet he was not prepared, as the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN,) to say that his constituents should come to the door, and that then it should be shut in their faces. The right of petition belonged to the People, and the duty of consideration and respectful attention to all the petitions of all citizens of every kind belonged to Congress, as a portion of the Government; to the People belonged the right, and to the Government appertained the duty of considering and attending to that right. The right of petition would interfere with no other rights. The South was not rendered insecure in its rights, by granting to the North the enjoyment of its common and natural rights. Mr. W. insisted that resort should be had to reason and to argument, instead of putting down the right of petition by violence and contempt. If the South seeks to stop the mouths of the North, and prevent petitions from being heard, by so doing they raise [illegible] and arouse an energy which cannot be [illegible]. The right of petitioning is a very diff[illegible]ming from the abolition question, and it is this right which is now at issue.

Mr. W. entreated the gentlemen from the South not to complicate this question, so important to [illegible] them, by blending on to the [illegible] [illegible] deciding upon the [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of abolition [illegible] how the North would be affected by it. [illegible] united on this subject. [illegible] keep the South alive. They must [illegible] preserve themselves, for this was a question involving the very existence of the whole race of the South. Their next object was to preserve the Union; and there was no other course for them to do this but by a united and firm resistance to these encroachments, and the earlier the better. For the country was sounder to-day than it would be to-morrow, and delay would leave it to proceed from worse to worse.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not rise to enter into the merits of this question. He thought discussion on this question ought to be deprecated. The subject was fully understood by the People, and therefore required no further discussion. He thought the discussion which had taken place this day in the Senate would do great harm, and tend to revive the subject with all its evils and irritations. Mr. B. then referred back to his own course on this question; which course he had since found no reasons to regret having pursued. When, two years ago, he presented a petition from some of the Society of Friends, a society none of whom, be believed, were abolitionists, Mr. CALHOUN then objected to the reception of that petition. That gentleman's objection gave rise to the question on which he (Mr. B.) had no doubt, for he thought the petitioners had the right to petition, and that Congress had the right to reject those petitions. He (Mr. B.) then made a motion that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected, and, after a protracted debate on the subject, the Senate decided, with only six votes in opposition, that the petition should be rejected. First it was decided that the petition itself ought to be received, and then that the prayer of the petition ought to be rejected. Is the Senate forever to be agitated with this question? (said Mr B.) Begin now to debate the subject, it will last for weeks, and will light up a flame throughout the country. Mr B. concluded by maintaining that laying on the table was no violation of the right of petition.

Mr. GRUNDY here renewed the motion to lay the motion to receive the petitions on the table, which motion was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Mouton, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Walker, White, Young—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Williams—20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1837.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: On my way to this place, I saw, for the first time, at Petersburg, Virginia, in the Intelligencer of that place, the following article, which I would be obliged to you to insert in your paper to-morrow, or next day, with my remarks, that follow.

With respect,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun's late summerset, it would seem, was as *sudden* as it was unexpected. We invite attention to the following apparently well authenticated facts, which we find narrated in the last Salisbury (N. C) Watchman.—*Lynch. Virg.*

"We made some remarks not long since on the awkward predicament in which Mr. Calhoun had placed many of his admirers by the Sub-Treasury scheme. There are many gentlemen who say they heard Mr. Calhoun denounce that scheme as he went on to Washington City last August. At Charlotte, in particular, the Judge then holding the Superior Court, with several gentlemen of the bar, also a number of intelligent citizens of Charlotte, called on Mr. Calhoun, and they concur in saying that he then disapproved of the Sub-Treasury plan: that he spoke freely and unreservedly on the subject, and at considerable length. These gentlemen had mentioned Mr. Calhoun's conversation before his change of opinion was ever spoken of, and when that was first suggested, some of his friends denied the fact, and adverted to this interview to disprove what was then regarded as a most pitiful slander.

"But this is not the only sudden turn over of Mr. Calhoun's. His vote to withhold the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue from the States was more pointedly inconsistent with his recent opinions. On the same trip to Washington, in company with several members of the House of Representatives, he deprecated the proposal in the most emphatic terms, and declared that the Opposition ought to insist on the execution of the deposite law *if we had to take the money in rags* Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, and Mr. A. H. Shepperd, of our own State, heard him make this declaration frequently, and if any one doubts it, he can not only get the testimony of these gentlemen, but that of several private individuals, who are near at hand, but who are averse to have their names drawn into a political controversy unless it be necessary. So that Mr. Calhoun has not only placed his friends in an awkward predicament, but himself in a still more awkward one."

It has been a rule with me, from which I have rarely departed, to pass in silence the misrepresentations to which I have been subject, in the discharge of my public duties; leaving it to my after conduct to stamp the charge of falsehood on them. The above I regard as forming an exception to the rule. The reference to time, place, and persons, and its obvious intention to impeach my motives in the part I took at the late extra session, make it necessary that I should notice it. Silence might imply an acquiescence in its truth.

I am charged with holding conversation on my way to Washington, inconsistent with my course in relation to the currency and the fourth instalment under the deposite act, with the express view of fixing on me a change of opinion after my arrival here, with all the imputations to which such a sudden change would justly expose me. I repel the charge directly and fully. I never uttered a sentence on my way here, or at any time, inconsistent with my course in relation to either subject.

In regard to the first, my course may be comprised under the four heads: opposition to a national bank; opposition to a re-union with the State banks; support of a total separation of State and banks, and the support of a reorganization of the Treasury Department, so as to enable it to perform the duties which the separation necessarily devolved on it, or what is usually called the sub-Treasury. It is impossible for me to remember, or to repeat, all that I said at Charlotte. I arrived there in the stage late in the evening, and many of the respectable citizens called on me. The conversation was free, and turned on the subjects for which it was supposed Congress was called. But I do know, that I could not have said any thing, fairly understood, inconsistent with my course on the currency. I had made up my mind unchangeably before I left home against a national bank, and a re union with the State banks, and for a separation of [illegible] ernment and banks, and, of course, the re-[illegible] zation of the Treasury, or the sub-Treasury, as several of my friends know, and, among others, Mr. McDuffie, who will excuse me for using his name to put down all cavil, where so much industry has been employed to misrepresent me. Having made up my mind thus far, in conformity to principles long entertained and publicly expressed in debates on the removal of the deposites it is impossible that I could have been guilty of the folly or [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to contradict by my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, December 27.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

...the fast sailing packet ship St. James. Schor, which arrived last night from ..., having sailed from Portsmouth on ...h November, the Editors of the New ...Daily Express are put in possession ...ous files of London papers to Satur...

...11th.

...English papers are filled, for days ...es in succession, with accounts of ...een's visit to the city.

...ament was to meet on the 20th.— ...title is said relative to the Queen's ...

...Cotton Market at Liverpool was ...charge.

...rance, the elections had terminated ...ly in favor of the Ministry. Their ...y in the Chambers would be fully e... the former House. M. Lafitte had ...his election in Paris and Rouen.

...ain, the Queen's cause seems to be ...prospernus. Don Carlos had retreat... the Basque Provinces.

...cholera had broken out with great ...e in Constantine, Africa.

CANADA.

...portant from Albany.—Sir Francis ...Governor of Upper Canada, has sent ...ial message to Gov. Marcy, who is ...Albany, demanding of him the sur... of McKenzie, on charges of felony, ...and arson. Gov. Marcy, of course, ...surrender McKenzie, first, because ...d in the United States, and next, he ...power to surrender State criminals.

N. Y. Express.

...ed.—A cannonading was heard by ...accounts between Chippeway and ...'s Lane; cause not known. Sir ...Head had arrived at Chippeway, ...expected to attack Navy Island in ... A steamboat loaded with shells, ...re rockets, &c. was hourly expected ...ueston.

...Franklin (Vt.) Messenger says:— ...are just learned that the dwelling ...of Doct. Brown, of Dunham Flats, ...terday entered by a party of armed ...and robbed of his books and papers." ...Albans (Vt.) the People have re... to arm themselves, and have de... the proclamation of the Governor ...ont. They assert that the British ...have come armed over the lines, and ...empted to kidnap the Patriot lead...

...ble in Newfoundland—Embryo Re...—There are signs abroad, even in ...undland, that her Majesty's troops, ...their way to Upper Canada, may ...ded nearer home. The Legislature ...foundland adjourned on the 20th of ...ber,—*without granting the supplies.* ...Governor in a pet, prorogued them. ...tions were to be sent to England by ...sembly. The Hon. Chief Justice of ...undland had instituted an action a... three of the members of the House ...sembly, for a libel uttered in the ...of some discussion in the House.— ...ages were laid at £5000.

THE VOICE OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, DEC. 20, 1837.

...nday, resolutions approving the Sub ...ry Scheme came up for consideration ...Senate of the State, and were laid on ...e for the remainder of the session by ...of 30 to 30. This morning a motion ...le to reconsider the vote, and, not...ding all their efforts during the night, ...their speeches this morning, the mo... lost by a vote of 36 to 32 votes; so ...rgia stands proudly redeemed and ...alled.

...e House of Representatives yester... bill prohibiting the circulation of the ...of the old Bank of the United States, ...d on the table for the remainder of ...sion by a majority of more than forty ... A motion to reconsider was lost by ...rity of 21 votes. The Bank question ...roughly discussed, and I have no ...that there is a majority of the House ...y to a Bank. The Sub Treasury ...identally discussed and openly de..., but nobody defended it.

National Intelligencer.

...d money Government.—Turkey is a ...ney government, is without the *curse* ...banking system, and is blessed with ...-treasury scheme in all its perfections. ...lue of real estate in that country,— ...at may be considered generally as a ...n of the value of other property,—is ... by the fact that Com. Porter, our ...e des Affairs, lives on an estate with... miles of Constantinople, the metropolis ...empire, consisting of 10 or 12 acres, for ...he pays a rent of *forty cents per an...* having first paid *twenty-five dollars* for ...estate in it!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

...he two or three of our Banks have re... the payment of their bills in specie, ...ese in cases where nearly all their ...are withdrawn from circulation, and ...the small amount out is so scattered ...bout the country, or lost, that the ...e will very slowly come in, if at all.

...ncholy Disaster.—We learn that on ...day night last the ferry boat at Camden ...ge of the Wateree river, was sunk, ...a severe storm, in attempting to cross ...er. Upwards of twenty negroes are ...have been on board, and sixteen of ...are known to be lost; viz: fourteen be...g to Mr. James Doby, of Kershaw ...t, and two belonging to Mr. James ...ker. There were also in the boat the ...s rider, and a wagon and four mules. ...press rider saved himself on his horse ...er with a negro who clung to the bri... although the horse after attempting to ...on the opposite side,—where the bank ...p, except immediately at the landing ...obliged to return to the Camden side. ...agon and three of the mules were also ...—*Columbia Telescope.*

...ton Crops.—It is computed that the ...n Crop in Mississippi will turn out 15... ...les more than that of last year; it ...e worth at the present prices—say 330... ...6,500,000 dollars.

Lynx. Courier.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1838.

With this week we enter upon the fourteenth year of our Editorial connection with the "Observer." In returning our acknowledgments to our numerous readers for the liberal support and cheering countenance which has been extended to us during the past thirteen years, we offer them our best wishes that to them it may be a "*Happy New Fear*," and that they and we may yet travel together pleasantly and profitably through many remaining years of the journey of life.

It is gratifying to us to find, that the late year of pecuniary reverse, has left us with at least as numerous a list of subscribers as at its commencement. This is better than we anticipated. Having weathered such a storm, we may reasonably hope, with returning prosperity, for a renewal of that increase of patronage which flowed in upon the Observer for several years previous. It shall be our effort to deserve it.

Those fond of Music, we would advise to attend the Concert this evening. Having enjoyed the delightful tones of these admirable performances, we do not hesitate to recommend our neighbors to do likewise.

The Revised Statutes.—We have seen a copy of this work as published in pursuance of an order of the last Legislature; and whilst we bear testimony to the neatness of the typographical execution, and the intrinsic value of the work, we cannot but wonder at the odd arrangement of the matter of the 2d volume. It opens with the 2d charter of King Charles the 2d, whilst the 1st charter of the same monarch is inserted near the close of the volume, a number of acts of incorporation of rail road companies, &c. &c. intervening between them. Following the first charter is Locke's Constitution of Carolina, drawn up in 1669; Act of Surrender 1729; Magna Carta of King John, A. D. 1215; Magna Carta of Edward I, 1297; Petition of Rights to Charles I.; Bill of Rights, 1 William and Mary, 1689; Articles of Confederation in Congress, July 8, 1778; and then,—wonderful to behold!—comes an act to incorporate the Weldon Toll Bridge Company, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina in 1831!! This again is followed by a short notice of the Early History of North Carolina, &c. Notwithstanding these manifest defects of arrangement, the volume is an interesting and valuable one.

The Banks.—We are oftentimes surprised at the ignorance of Banking operations exhibited by persons otherwise well informed, and occupying situations to give a tone to public opinion. At one time we hear it boldly proclaimed, that the Banks of North Carolina should be compelled at once to resume specie payments regardless of the continued suspension of the Banks of other States. Such persons seem to have forgotten that our Banks only suspended because those in the great commercial cities had done so, and as a measure of protection against that drain from abroad which would instantly have been commenced, and would not have stopped whilst a dollar remained in their vaults. We have heretofore shown the evils that would have been entailed upon the people themselves by the vain effort to breast the storm that had prostrated all other Banks.

But the latest exhibition of this ignorance that we have seen, is, the idea that our Banks are fattening on the public distresses, and that it is their interest that the present state of things should last. Nothing can be further from the fact. Prosperous times are the harvest of the Banks, as of every body else; and not only do they suffer by the occasional insolvency of a debtor, in adverse times, but they are obliged to contract their operations and call in their outstanding capital, to be prepared for a return to specie payments. This is the actual condition of our Banks. They have diminished their business immensely, and of course their profits in proportion, to prepare themselves for that event. The stockholders, moreover, many of whom are widows and children, are deprived of their dividends. And yet in the face of these facts, it is asserted that the Banks desire the continuance of the present state of things. It would really seem to be too ridiculous an assertion to need refutation; but the boldness with which it is uttered, and the proneness of the public to shuffle off all the evils of the times upon the Banks, may justify a notice of the subject, with which a former acquaintance with Banking operations has rendered us somewhat familiar.

We are surprised to find Mr. Brown, of this State, represented as saying, in the Senate, on the 22d ult., that "North Carolina is enjoying a general specie circulation, obtained by a law similar to the one now before the Senate," making it penal to pass any note of a less denomination than $5, within the District of Columbia. How varient this remark of Mr. Brown's is from the truth, let every day's experience not only in this town, but all over the State, testify. It is perfectly notorious, that in all the region of country bordering on South Carolina, the small Bank notes of South Carolina, even as low as 25 cent bills, pass current, from the impossibility of getting specie, and because our own Legislature, in its wisdom, (or folly, as we deem it,) have forbidden our Banks to issue notes of less denomination than $3. In Raleigh, too, as the papers of that town inform us, a premium has been paid for specie, merely for change. And it has now become common to cut 5, 4 and 3 notes in half, by which some relief is obtained from the scarcity of that specie circulation spoken of by Mr. Brown. In our opinion, no one of the humbugs of this humbugging era, has caused more inconvenience than that which has driven from circulation the dollar notes of the Banks.

The Congress of Texas has passed an act, that nothing but gold and silver, or the promissory notes of the government, should be received in payment of dues to the republic. This is following in the foot-steps of

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1837.

Dear Sir: During the [illegible] the two new members elect from the State of Mississippi, Messrs. Prentiss and Word, appeared at the bar of the House of Representatives, [illegible] to the Speaker their credentials, and were sworn. After some discussion, the subject was referred to the Committee of Elections, who will no doubt make such a report as they are *in duty bound* to make. The manner in which the two sitting members from that State were confirmed in their seats at the late Extra Session, would, at any other period of our history, have produced astonishment in the public mind, and discredit to the House: but the *whole hog* policy of the day seems to be to hesitate at nothing that can insure a majority to the party. We may therefore expect a similar report from that Committee, as it is composed of the same men who formed the Committee of Elections at the last Session. The voice of Mississippi in the late Elections has been a severe rebuke to the party subserviency of the House, at its last Session, and proves to be true what Mr. Prentiss emphatically remarked on an introduction to his friends in the House, that "Despotism was making its last struggle in that State."

A greater number of petitions were probably presented during the present week than have been offered in the same period for many years, and I think three-fourths of them were Anti-Slavery or Anti-Texan petitions.

Fayetteville Market.—Cotton has advanced a shade; it is brisk this morning at $9 12½ for prime. Salt 3 25 to 3 50 per sack, good supply. Alum Salt 80 a 90 c. per bushel.

Mr. Calhoun.—An interesting correspondence on the subject of this gentleman's course will be found on the preceding page. We think it due to Mr. Calhoun to say, that whilst Mr. Shepperd and Gen. Thompson have unquestionably established the correctness of their statement, we do not think it conflicts with his. But let the reader judge. We are no admirers of Mr. Calhoun's course, but would do him justice.

The Florida War.—The accounts are, as usual, extremely contradictory. Whilst those from Tampa Bay, to the 11th Dec. represent the Indians as coming in, men, women, and children, prepared for removal, other and later accounts, from the Head Quarters of Gen. Jessup, show, that the mediation of the Cherokees had entirely failed, and that Sam Jones, the leader of the Seminoles, had departed for the Everglades, sending word to Gen. Jessup, that if he wanted him he must come and take him, and that, having proven treacherous in capturing Powell whilst protected by a flag of truce, *he* would not trust him.

Canada.—It gives us pleasure to find, from documents recently published, that Mr. Forsyth, as early as the 7th ult. called the attention of the Governors and District Attorneys of New York, Vermont and Michigan, to the duty of strictly guarding the neutrality of the U. States in the contest in Canada. And that again on the 20th and 21st, he repeated his admonition. The Governors of New York and Vermont have also issued a proclamation on the subject. We trust that our country will be thus saved from any imputation on that score.

The Jail of Duplin county was destroyed by fire a few days ago, together with a negro man, who had been confined as a runaway, and who is supposed to have set it on fire.

Texas.—Recent movements of bodies of Mexican troops indicate a determination to make another effort to subdue the Texans. The Mexican Orders of the Day directed the troops to take up the line of march between the 20th and 29th November. The Mexican papers avow the determination of the government to be, in case Texas is reconquered, to govern it by a Regency, formed of a civil, military, and judicial functionary. They even mention the names of the persons likely to fill the situation.

The prospects of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road are desidedly improved by the events of the last two months. The Bank Charter having passed the Tennessee Legislature, the Legislature of South Carolina has pledged its faith to enable the Company to borrow two millions of dollars. With this sum the Company has purchased the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, at $125 per share, the sellers taking share for share in the new company. The directors have decided to contract, on the 1st of February, for the construction of the first portion of the road, say from Branchville, on the line of the Charleston and Hamburg Road, to Columbia. The amount necessary to secure the Bank charter, eight millions of dollars, has been subscribed.

Should the bill be passed, which is now before the Tennessee Legislature, for taking one million of the stock of the company, the work will be immediately commenced to construct the road in that State from Knoxville to the North Carolina line.

The road will also be undertaken from Lexington, south, as soon as the subscriptions in that State shall have been sufficient for the purpose.

By the terms prescribed by the stockholders, the funds raised on stock are in the first instance to be applied in the State where they are raised. Fnough has already been provided in South Carolina to carry the work through that State, and the surveys are expected to be completed above Columbia to the Flat Rock, by August next, when the stockholders will meet again and decide the route. The work above Columbia to the North Carolina line, may be expected to be put under a contract next autumn.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the last week have not been very important. A good deal of time has been occupied on the subject of Mexican affairs, and particularly on the overture by Mexico for the amicable settlement of the matters in dispute between the two governments, by a reference to some friendly Power. Mr. Adams made a three hours' speech on the subject, in his usual disorderly manner, and was repeatedly called to order. The whole matter was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a series of resolutions, on the rights of the States, (as a set-off to the Vermont resolutions,) for which we have not room this week. A debate arose upon these resolutions between Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Swift, and Strange, after which they were made the special order for this day.

Mr. Norvell, of Michigan, also presented resolutions on the same subject, very similar to those of Mr. Calhoun. And Mr. Morris of Ohio, offered a substitute for Mr. Calhoun's.

Vermont Resolutions.—On the 26th ult. [illegible]

in the Senate, Mr. SWIFT said it would be recollected that, on a former occasion, he had given notice that [illegible] morning present a memorial from the Legislature of this State which he [illegible] several members were now absent, and he would therefore postpone for the time the presentation of that memorial, but should present it as soon as the Senate should be full.

New Jersey Memorial.—Mr. WALL rose and said that, in compliance with the request of the Governor of the State of New Jersey, he presented to the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and moved that they be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said he wished to inquire what was the subject of those resolutions?

Mr. WALL said he believed they constituted the creed of a certain class of persons. He did not feel as if he could particularize it more.

Mr. CLAY called for the reading, and they were read.

[A copy of the resolutions was published in the National Intelligencer on the 20th of November. They declare it the duty of Congress to provide for the safe-keeping and disposition of the public revenue—approve of the resolution of the Senate which was subsequently expunged from the Journal—denounce the expunging resolution, the removal of the deposites by the President, the issue of the specie circular, the Sub-Treasury scheme, the issue of Treasury notes, and a partial bankrupt law—and approve of the course of Senator SOUTHARD on all these subjects, and of the conduct of the present representatives of the State in Congress.]

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On the 7th, Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, reported with an amendment a bill for the graduation of the price of the public lands.

[By this bill unsold lands are divided into four classes, the price of the highest class being $1 per acre, of the lowest 25 cents.]

The Missisippi contested Election.—On the 27th, the SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Messrs. Prentiss and Word, enclosing credentials of their election as Representatives from Mississippi, signed by the Governor of that State; which communication, with the certificates of the Governor, were, on motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, read.

The memorial and documents were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Gen. Jackson's Opinions.—The annexed statement, from the Nashville Banner, in addition to the editorial endorsement, that it is from a responsible source, bears on its face, we think, the stamp of probability; and as our readers may be curious to know the Ex-President's opinion of the course of affairs since he placed the reins of Government in the hands of his successor, we transfer the statement to our columns:

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

The President and Ex-President.—The old chief of the Hermitage, himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, Gen. Jackson remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's Administration *must go down;* that he knew that so soon as Mr. Van Buren called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed; if he had refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not be in a MINORITY. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a GLORIOUS CAUSE. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks.

University of N. C.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the University, held at the Executive Office in this City on the 29th ult. Mr. Manuel Fetter, who has for the last ten years been engaged as Instructer and Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in the Flushing Institute, under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of this State. From the character of the evidence before the Board, there is much reason to hope, that Mr. Fetter will prove a valuable acquisition to the Institution; and, that the very high reputation, hitherto sustained by the Classical Department of the Uuiversity, will be fully supported.—*Raleigh Register.*

Communications.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Fayetteville Female Seminary is now in full operation, and bids fair to be one of the best Female Schools in the Southern country. It is conducted by the Rev. R. W. Bailey, the Principal, assisted by Miss Hoole, teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics—by Miss Bailey, in Music, French and Latin—and by Miss McIntyre, in Drawing and Painting. On Thursday and Friday last, a private examination was held, and the parents of the pupils (in town) were invited to attend and see and judge for themselves what progress their daughters had made. As a friend of the Institution I attended, and was not only gratified but delighted with the exercises, and with the taste displayed in the interior order of the School. The pupils in every Department answered with promptitude and accuracy—construed the Classics and French with facility, and manifested a commendable acquaintance with the various subjects on which they were examined. It was very apparent, that the students were so instructed as *to know what they learned.* The Teachers are no *triflers.* The exercises were closed with an address by the Principal to his pupils, on female education, manners and character; which, for its neat and graphic style, its discriminate acmen, its just sentiments and persuasive eloquence, is rarely excelled. I have occasionally attended to the daily exercises of this Seminary, and have always noticed with peculiar pleasure, the judicious mode of instruction—the economy of time manifested—and the mild and paternal, but firm administration in its government. Here is a place to make Female Scholars and Female Teachers.

SHEER JUSTICE.

Christmas Day.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 18th, 1837.

MR. HALE:—Feeling [illegible] those who are exposed to that alluring and destructive snare, Intemperance; and seeing the fearful extent to which the vending of Ardent Spirits is carried within our town, I can no longer, consistently with principles of Patriotism and Philanthropy, withhold this work of [illegible] in the accursed traffic that seems to have been done in vain. They have remained unmoved amidst the deepest distress of which *they* were the sole cause.—Misery in its most dreadful forms has failed to affect *them.* For a sordid and temporary emolument, they are willing to exchange character and eternal peace! It has been asked what authority has the County Court to grant licenses to retail spirituous Liquors. It has no authority, but that may be counteracted by a superior power—if our Legislature interfere, we may escape, as others have done; and can we, a FREE People, suffer that to be imposed upon us by a *County Court* which if continued will finally prove far more oppressive than the "Captive's chain." I wish, at this time, to call the attention of *that* part of the Community, who still have a regard for reputation, and a sense of Virtue and Morality, to this depressing, most distressing evil. OCTAVIUS.

[A part of this Communication, being personal, is inadmissible.—EDITOR.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 29th, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Messenger and Only Son, in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Belden, Hart & Fuller, J. Huske & Son, J. G. Cook, E. Winslow, H. L. Myrover, J. C. Mabson, Stark & Pearce, C. J. Orrell, Benbow & Co. J. McArn, E. J. Hale, G. B. Atkins, T. S. Lutterloh, and B. Beach, of this place, and for Wheeler & Burns, F. Fentress, Mrs. Waddell, M. Wilcox, Cowles & Wilcox, J. & M. Murphy, W. Albright, and T. Falls, of the interior.

Also, Jan. 1st, Steamer Clarendon, with boats H. A. Wise, and Jack Downing, in tow, with Goods for McAdoo & Scott, J. J. & A. C. Blum, Clingman & Jarrot, D. Clark, F. Still & Co. T. Lineback, B. Clemmons, Cress & Boger, Mastin & Gray, W. F. Cowan, A. Lindsey, H. Hays, Clingman & Poindexter, C. Benbow, W. H. Haywood, Evans & Nettle, E. & W. Patridge, Miss E. Jones, Mrs. S. Hill, Levi West, H. A. London, J. W. Kirkland, G. A. Mebane, D. Courts & Waugh, and N. Chaffin, of the interior, and Goods for sundry Merchants of this place.

ARRIVED, Dec. 31, Sandford & Co's Boat Pink, with a full load of Molasses, Salt, Potatoes, &c. &c. for the owners.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 3.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 45
Ditto, apple,	70 a 73	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	9 a 12½	Salt,	80 a $1 25
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 20	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

At the Lafayette Hotel
THIS EVENING.

CONCERT.

Positively the last Night.

OWING to the numerous solicitations of the citizens of Fayetteville, Madam DERIO and Seignor PUCCI have been induced to defer their departure to the South, for the purpose of giving another CONCERT, which will *positively be the last time* they will have the honor of appearing in this place. The Concert will take place at the Lafayette Hotel on THIS EVENING.

Price of Admission, 50 Cents.

Wednesday, January 3, 1838.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

20 Hhds SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

Cumberland County Court Office, JAN. 3, 1838.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery.

74-3w] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr. Clerk.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, on Monday next, January 8, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock (noon) a LOT OF LAND containing one acre, situated on the corner of Adam and Hay streets, and known as the property of Anson Bailey, on Hay Mount, directly opposite to the residence of Mr. Constant Johnson. The above Lot will be a desirable situation for a Dwelling House.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auct'rs.

January 3, 1838. 74ts.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

AN OVERSEER wanted. A single man of steady habits, to attend a few hands, can get employ by applying at this office.

January 3. 74 3wp.

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

A REGULAR MEETING of this Institution will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Take due notice.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

January 3, 1838.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day appeared before me, Joseph Arey, Justice of Peace of said County, James Mahony, and made oath, that a certain Note made by Jno. B. Marsh and endorsed by David Carver, dated 26th Sept. 1837, for One Hundred and Ninety Two Dollars and Fifty Three cents, has been by the said J. Mahony, either lost or mislaid. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note.

JAMES MAHONY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 28th Dec. 1837. JOSEPH AREY, J. P.

December 28, 1837. (74 3w.)

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 30th of December, 1837, a negro man who calls himself ABRAHAM, and says he belongs to William Ingram, of Randolph County, N. C. He is about 6 feet high, stout and black, from 25 to 30 years of age, and had in his possession spurious free papers. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1838. 74 3t

CALENDAR FOR 1838.

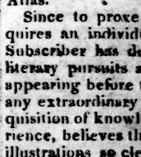
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

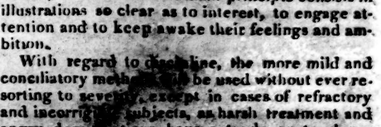
January 1, 1838. 74tf



The Winter term

in the Donaldson Academy, opens this day.

December 27, 1837. 73-3w



Hannah More Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary closed this day; a numerous collection of visiters were in attendance, and witnessed with much pleasure, the advancements of the Young Ladies, both in learning and deportment. Miss Clarke, the Principal, and Miss McDuffee, her Assistant, have conducted the School to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; both Parents and Children; indeed their management met with the hearty approval of all who became acquainted with it. The Exercises will be resumed on Monday the 13th of January next, under the same Managers, who will be prepared to afford instruction in all the solid and ornamental branches of female education. The Trustees have made arrangements for a Musical Department to be connected with the Institution, and hope to have it in operation at the commencement of the session.

The retired and healthy situation of the Academy, and the very superior qualifications of its Managers, give it claims not surpassed by any institution in the State. The Young Ladies for the next session are particularly invited to take advantage of the commencement.

By order of the Trustees.

J PEARSALL, Sec'y.

Duplin, December 19 1837. 74 4w.

Sugar Creek Academy.

IT is the opinion of many, that a high preparatory School is greatly needed in this section of country. The object of this Institution is to prepare pupils for admission into College, and extend to those who do not wish to take a collegiate course, the benefits of a sound and practical English Education, that will qualify them for the ordinary business of life.

The course of studies will be extensive, embracing instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. In Mathematics the course will be equally as extensive and thorough to those who desire it, as in most Colleges. In Sciences, the course will embrace the branches that can be conveniently taught in a well regulated Academy. Instruction will be given in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes and Atlas.

Since to prove successful in any business requires an individual's undivided attention, the Subscriber has determined to devote his time to literary pursuits as a Professional Teacher. In appearing before the public, he does not profess any extraordinary methods of expediting the acquisition of knowledge, but from four years experience, believes that the main principle consists in illustrations so clear as to interest, to engage attention and to keep awake their feelings and ambition.

With regard to discipline, the more mild and conciliatory methods will be used without ever resorting to severity, except in cases of refractory and incorrigible subjects, as harsh treatment and angry denunciations have a tendency to damp their ardor and alienate their affections from the Instructer.

The Institution is located in a healthy country, near Sugar Creek Church, three miles distant from Charlotte, sufficiently retired to avoid the allurements of vice and dissipation, and to secure attention to business. The morals of the pupils will be carefully guarded.

Tuition $12½ a session of five months.

Board can be obtained at $7 a month.

The exercises will be resumed on the 1st Tuesday of January next.

Pupils can enter at any period. No deduction after entering to the end of the session, except for sickness.

For qualification, refer to Rev. S. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, and Rev. S. Watson.

ROBT. J. M'DOWELL, Principal.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

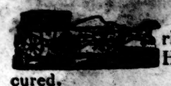
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Full and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

4 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52t

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which come ulcerated, and continued so until the first March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE. 350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

500 PACKAGES

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70-3m.

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendor. For terms, apply to Mr. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE MALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANA,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Soft shell Almonds,	Seidlitz Powders,
Palm Nuts,	Race & ground Ginger,
English Walnuts,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Filberts and Currants,	Scotch do.
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers,	Common do.
Jamison's water do.	Hair Powder,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,	Camphor,
Coffee and brown Sugar,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Scotch Barley,	Oil of Lemon,
Scotch Herrings,	Do. Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves,	Do. Peppermint,
Starch and Citron,	Essence of Peppermint,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Port Wine and old Madeira do.
Pepper and Alspice,	A large assortment of
Alum and Saltpetre,	Cordials, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, &c, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1837. 70-6t.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN, *Green Street.*

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

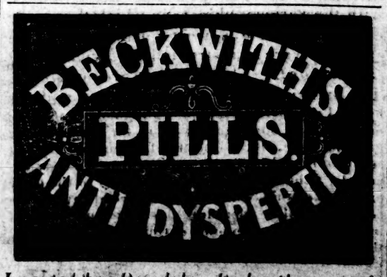
$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail [illegible] for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-[illegible]TIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Copying [illegible]

[illegible] Deeds and Contracts, [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

[illegible], 1837.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

November 25, 1837. 69tf.

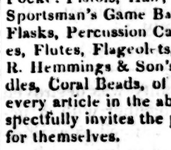
Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28. 1837. 69tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military Fancy Goods.*



THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE such as Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. 63 tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay-street.

Fayetteville. October 30, 1837. 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by me, on Thursday, the 4th of January, 1838, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, a likely young NEGRO MAN, aged about 19 years, named Daniel; he is sold for the purpose of a division. Note with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r. of John Marshe, deceased.

December 12. 71tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a [illegible] assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, Misses, boys and childrens' do. Negroes, do. Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH.

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Turpentine, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Scott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, [illegible] Term, 1837.

D. Lewis, vs. Tiophil Siniskie } ATTACHMENT. Levied on House, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Tiophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville* [illegible] for six successive weeks, for the said T. Siniskie to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of November, 1837.

From the Minutes

[71.] DAVID LEWIS, C. C.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, [illegible] vel; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Maine; The Wife at Home; Young Ladies' Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** Carriage, brass mounted, original cost [illegible], to be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by [illegible] Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the [illegible] next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, and warrant them which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders or information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of [illegible], I would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard. Garden. Apply to JOHN [illegible]

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in Oil, pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, for

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.